

Trials@Home proofof-concept study RADIAL is ready for patient recruitment

21st June 2023







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Trials@Home project

The aim

Provide recommendations on Decentralised Clinical Trials (DCTs) in Europe

Project start September 1, 2019, due to end August 31, 2024

The consortium











Agenda

Topic	Presenter	Time
Welcome	Petra Naster	15:00 - 15:05 (5 min)
The why and how of RADIAL	Mira Zuidgeest	15:05 - 15:15 (10 min)
The co-creation of RADIAL	Megan Heath & Sabine Dupont	15:15 - 15:25 (10 min)
Decentralised Elements and Technology	Bart Lagerwaard	15:25 - 15:35 (10 min)
Q&A	Petra Naster	15:35 - 16:00 (25 min)













Presenter



Mira Zuidgeest

Associate Professor

University Medical Center

Utrecht, NL

Academic lead Trials@Home &

RADIAL PI

The why of the T@H RADIAL proof-of-concept study



aims to assess the scientific and operational quality of a fully decentralised and hybrid trial approach compared to a conventional trial approach

Primary study objective 1

To explore <u>potential</u>

<u>benefits</u> of DCT

approaches on

participant

recruitment,

retention, diversity,

site and patient

satisfaction, and cost.

Primary study objective 2

To evaluate

acceptability of

DCT approaches

by measuring

variables related to

safety oversight,

treatment adherence

and data quality



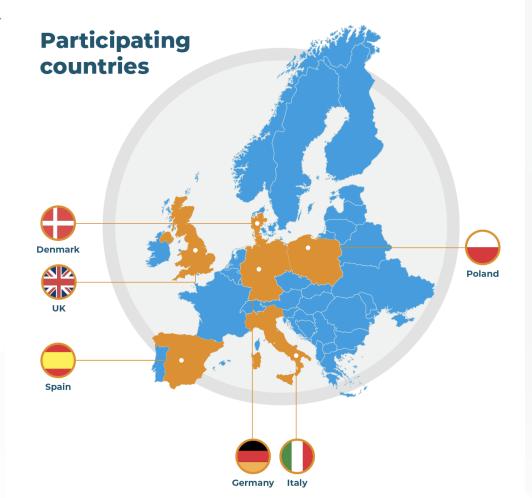






The what of the T@H RADIAL proof-of-concept study

- Pan-EU, Parallel-group, open-label, multi-centre study
- People with type 2 diabetes (with Hb1Ac 7-10%)
 - Switch long-acting insulin
 - Phase IV study
- Composed of 2 parts with 3 different arms:
 - Part A Site-based recruitment
 - Conventional arm (x150)
 - Hybrid arm (x150)
 - Part B Recruitment performed remotely
 - Remote arm (x300)



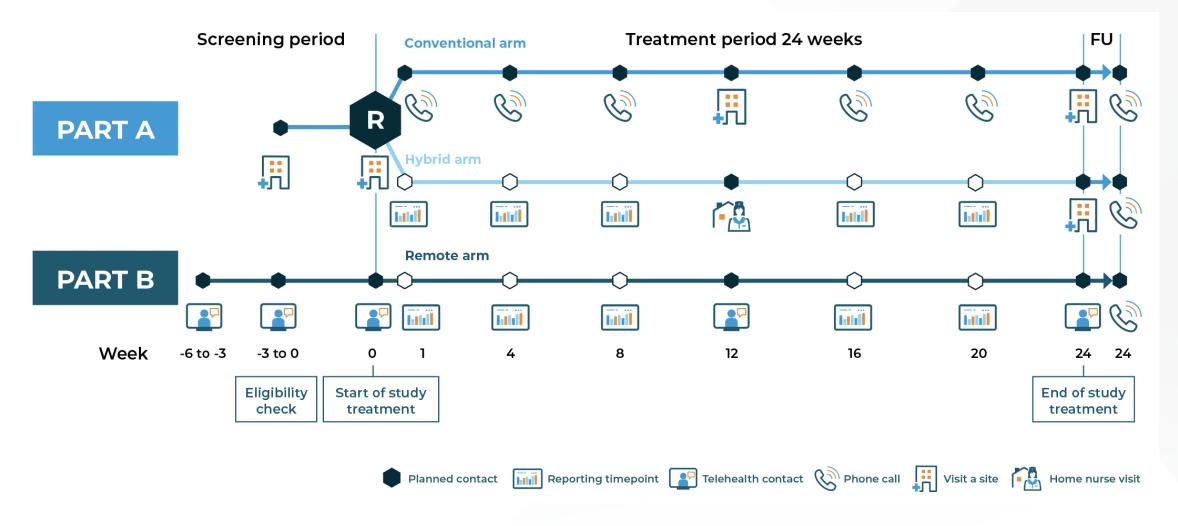








The how of the T@H RADIAL proof-of-concept study







Important RADIAL features

Approved proofof-concept study

> Methodological objective with KPIs as main outcomes

Low intervention phase IV trial

IMP used within the market authorisation label

Population familiar with insulin

> People with type 2 diabetes with Hb1Ac 7-10% already using long-acting insulin



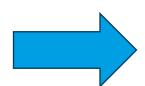






Key Performance Indicators as main outcomes

Hybrid and DCT
approaches need to meet
the same Key Performance
Indicators (KPIs) as
conventional
trial approaches for
generating valid and
appropriate data to allow
drawing appropriate
conclusions from the study
results



The RADIAL study will focus on the characterisation and evaluation of recognised KPIs which reflect scientific and operational quality of clinical trials











RADIAL primary study objective 1

To explore potential
benefits of DCT
approaches on
participant
recruitment,
retention, diversity,
site and patient
satisfaction, and cost.











RADIAL primary study objective 2

To evaluate

acceptability of

DCT approaches

by measuring

variables related to

safety oversight,

treatment adherence

and data quality



Delphi expert panel to determine threshold levels of acceptability for these KPI for this study



















Presenters



Sabine Dupont

Director Policy & Strategy

International Diabetes

Federation Europe

IDF Europe Lead



Megan Heath,
Head Clinical Study Units
Europe Region,
Sanofi

How are people with lived experience engaged in research projects – roles and benefits

Research & Development

Pre-clinical studies

Clinical trials

Review and approvals

- Driving the research agenda and prioritisation of early research
- Understanding unmet needs
- Refining end points (patientcentred outcomes)

- Improving recruitment and retention (improved trials designs and protocols, enhanced target community access)
- Safety and ethics

- Benefits-Risk Assessment
- HTA decisions
- Dissemination of results

Improved health outcomes and quality of life for people

Increased therapeutic options

Faster, more cost-effective drug development and approval









How PwD participate in Trials@Home – The Patient Expert Panel

The Patient Expert Panel (PEP) is composed of **seven PwD** representative of the community in Europe plus **one IDF Europe coordinator**:





























How PwD participate in Trials@Home – The Patient Expert Panel

The PEP provides advice, insights and inputs into all Trials@Home Work Packages through ongoing, regular participation as well as through special projects/initiatives.

The PEP ensures that the experiences, needs and perspectives of people living with diabetes are reflected **at all stages** of the research and project development process and during the dissemination phase.



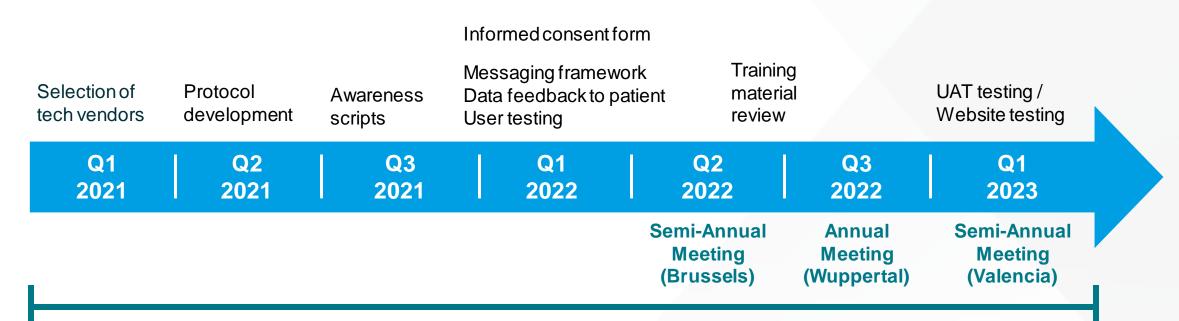








PEP Engagement – structure & examples



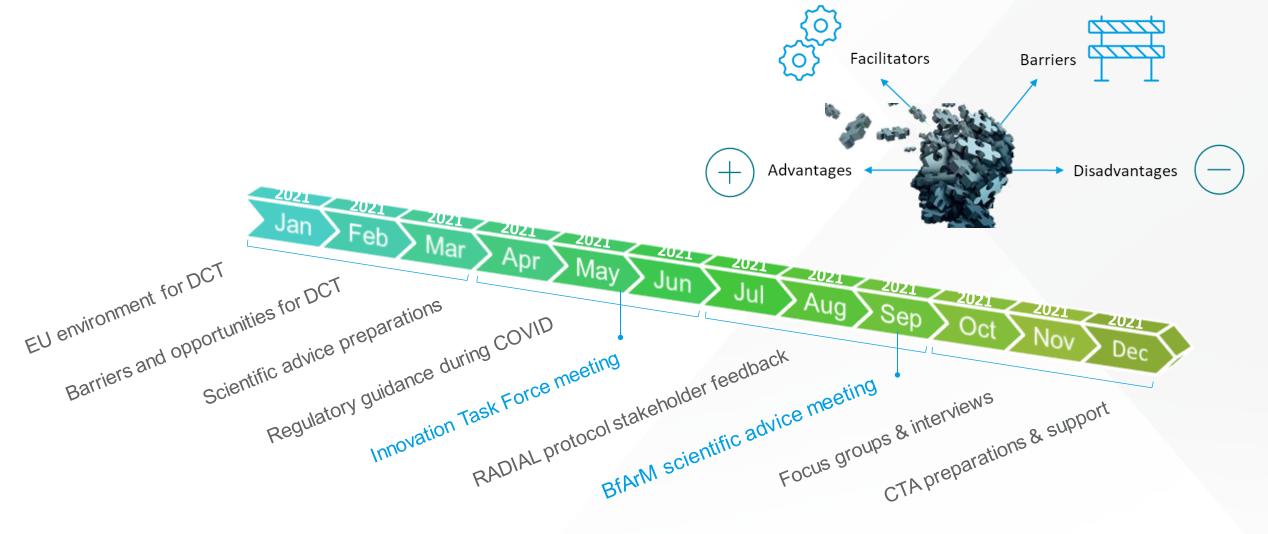
Active participation of the PEP throughout the project, embedded in WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP5 and in Annual/Semi-Annual Meetings







Our Co-Creation Journey









Summary of key Regulatory considerations for DCT



Onboarding, training & consent

• Compliance with divergent national regulations in a heterogenous EU environment



Investigator responsibilities per ICH GCP

• Need to ensure adequate Investigator oversight of remote participants, personnel and procedures



Safety and efficacy

• Adverse event reporting in remote setting, comparability of assessments in clinic vs. at home



Data integrity, participant rights & privacy

• ID verification, appropriate data access & hosting, GCP compliance & inspections

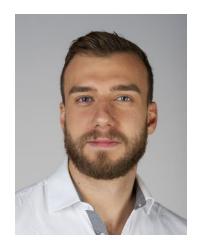








Presenters



Bart Lagerwaard
Assistant Professor
University Medical Center Utrecht
Scientific coordination RADIAL

Decentralised elements in RADIAL















Study app for reporting (S)AEs and ePROs



Direct to patient shipment of IMP



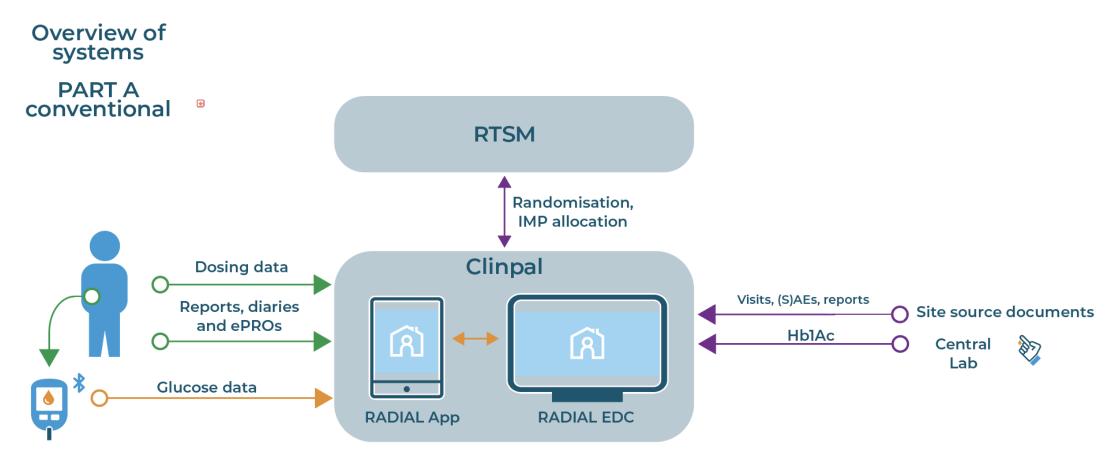








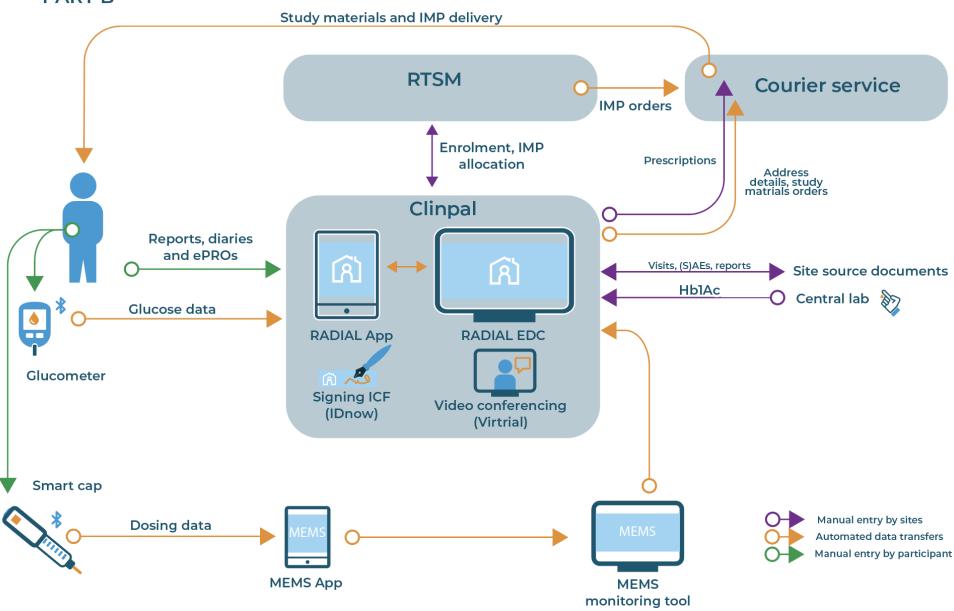
Decentralised elements and complexity ...





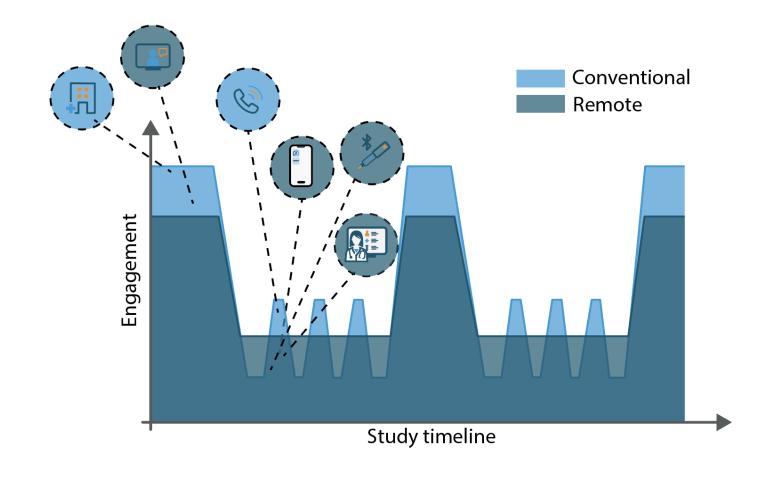
Overview of systems





Investigator oversight in a DCT (RADIAL)

- In a conventional trial, the participant is most of the time 'remote' (not at the clinical trial site).
- Using (novel) technology the remote participant can be brought 'closer' to the investigator





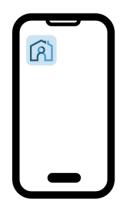






How to maintain oversight when participants are remote?

 In decentralised/hybrid arm, the investigator has access to tools to maintain oversight – even though the participant does not physically visit the site.



Continuous reporting



Remote

Data collection



Remote monitoring



(Ad hoc)
Telemedicine
or phone call

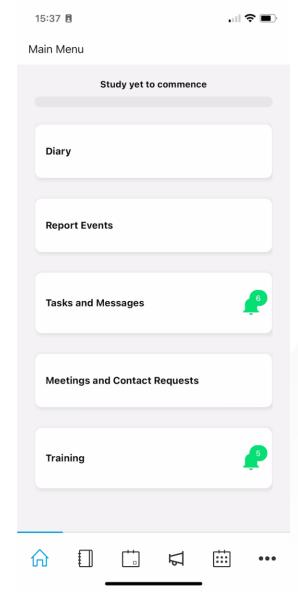








Continuous reporting



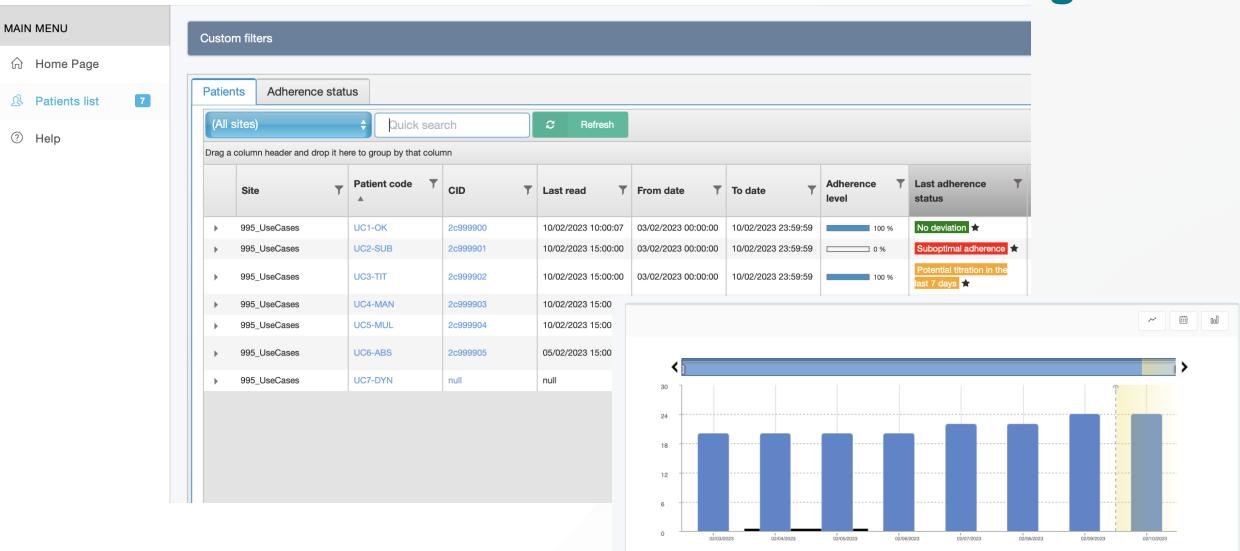








Remote data collection and monitoring

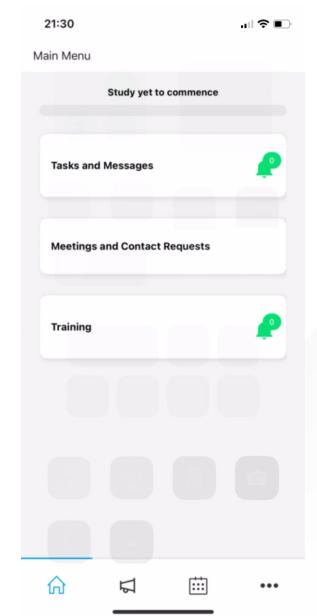








Telemedicine









A remote site, a 24/7 clinical trial site?

- We cannot expect real-time review and follow-up on collected data and reports
- Risk-based approach
- Expectation management (for both site and participant)



Weekly 'digests' of dosing data



Automated alerts and notifications





Reporting timepoints

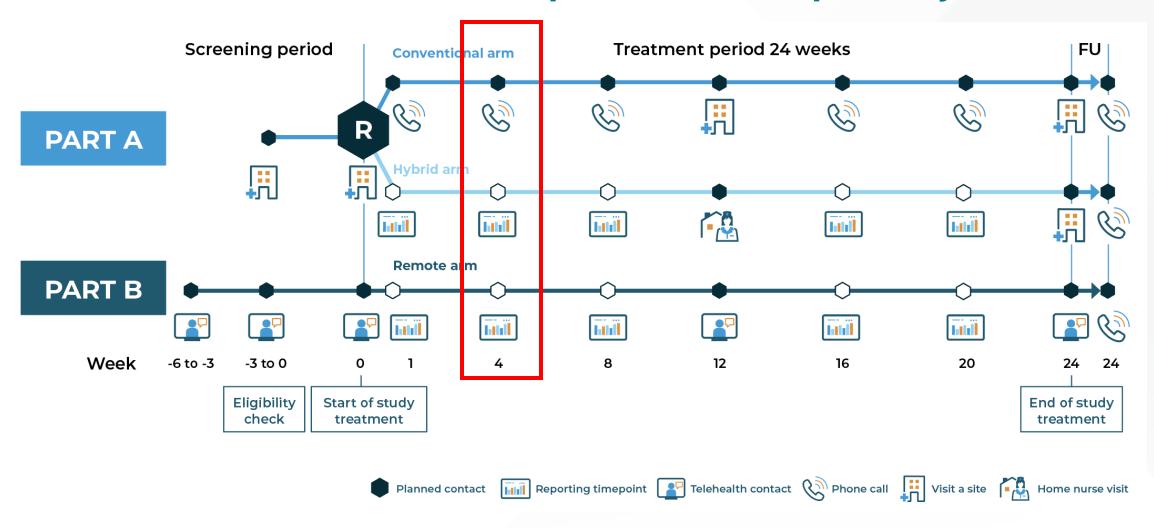








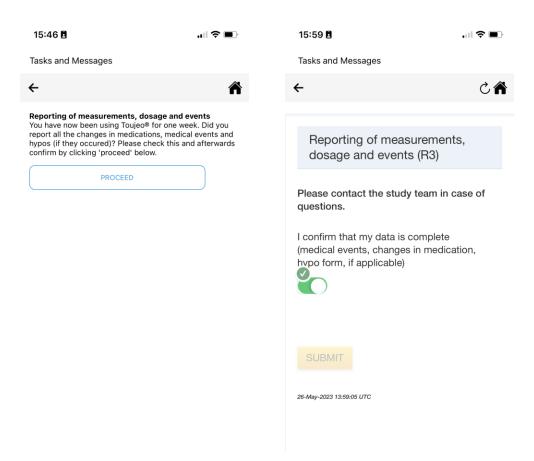
The how of the T@H RADIAL proof-of-concept study

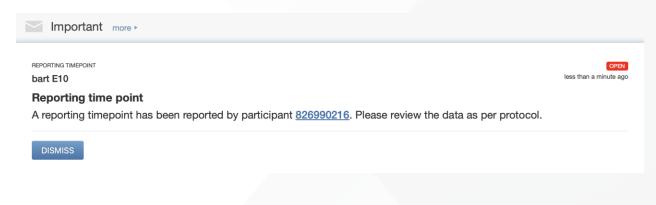






Messaging and Reminders





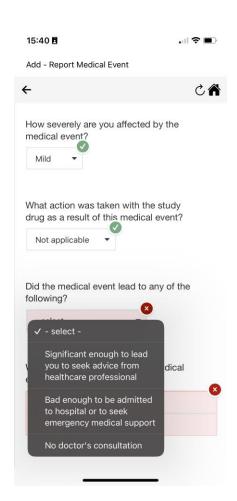








Notifications for Sites





A medical event has been reported by 826990216. It could qualify as a SAE based on the answers filled out in the form. Please review the form.









Current Status











Current status

Where are we now?

- Systems are in place and will go live soon
- Logistics all set with one exemption
- SIVs are being conducted

Where are we going?

- First country live: United Kingdom
- Second wave to go live: planned for second half July
- Third wave to go live: planned for August
- Country order depends on contracting & translations









Further information on T@H and RADIAL

- Project website <u>www.trialsathome.com</u>
- Contact us at <u>trialsathome@umcutrecht.nl</u>









Thank you







